

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

VERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two Hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers are within Peking walls, 30,000 outside.

Admiral Kempf reports that the Oregon is not in a dangerous position.

The German minister at Peking has been killed, and other legations are under siege and starving.

The cruiser Philadelphia arrived at Astoria to take part in the Fourth of July celebration there.

The steamer Danube arrived at Nainimo, B. C., five days from Skagway, with 40 passengers and \$70,000 in gold dust.

As a last hope of saving foreigners in Peking, the powers may now threaten to destroy the graves of the imperial ancestors.

Fire destroyed the large soap and fertilizing plant of the Walker-Stratman Company at Pittsburg, causing a loss of \$75,000.

A scandal in Klondike. Gold Commissioner Senkler is charged with illegal grants to persons with whom he was partner.

Lou Cramer, of Independence, Or., a pioneer of 1852, committed suicide by hanging himself. No cause is known for the deed.

The four-oared race between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell crews was won by the former. The race took place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Chester park, Cincinnati, W. A. Ruts and F. Hausman, of New Haven, Conn., on a motor tandem, made a mile in 1:29 4-5. This gives them the world's record for a cement track.

By the bursting of a reservoir of the city water works of Grand Rapids, Mich., 100,000 gallons of water were precipitated upon a thickly populated district of the city, doing damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Boxer war is carried into Texas. According to advices a fight recently occurred between eight cowboys and ranchmen and Chinamen belonging to the Pei Chung colony, located in Duval county. Four Chinamen are known to have been wounded, one fatally. A cowboy was wounded in the chest. The timely arrival of a detachment of state rangers saved further bloodshed.

The strength of the foreign forces at present in China are as follows: Germany, 44 officers and 1,400 men; Great Britain, 184 officers and 1,700 men; Austria, 12 officers and 127 men; America, 20 officers and 329 men; France, 17 officers and 387 men; Italy, seven officers and 131 men; Japan, 119 officers and 3,709 men; and Russia, 117 officers and 5,817 men, with a total of 83 field guns and 36 machine guns.

The Boers attacked Hammonton, but were repulsed.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn has proceeded to Taku.

Chinese have begun the destruction of missions at Shan Tung.

Today and hereafter you can send a letter to Hawaii for two cents.

At Angeles, Luzon, General Aquino surrendered to General Grant.

Chinese situation exercises depressing influence on trade in Germany.

Many workers in Pittsburg are idle pending the adjustment of wage scales.

The postoffice at Union, Oregon, was looted by burglars and \$150 was carried away.

A weeks scouting in North Luzon resulted in 50 rebels being killed and 40 wounded. One American was killed.

The Indians on Rainy river, Ontario, threaten an uprising. Three thousand are gathered near the mouth of Rainy river.

The great lumber yards, covering half a mile, at Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y., were burned, with a loss of \$400,000.

The steamship Nomo City, which made the trip from Portland to Nomo, rescued 47 people on the way, the crews and passengers of two wrecked schooners.

Over \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives lost, many persons injured and at least 1,500 lives imperiled by a fire on a dock at Hoboken, N. J.

The transport Sumner arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 43 sick soldiers, 70 discharged men, 12 insane patients and 10 members of the hospital corps.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 30, says that all on board the United States battleship Oregon which went ashore in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, have been saved. There is some chance that the vessel may be floated.

German naturalized in America are in disfavor in the fatherland.

The wall paper trust, one of the earliest and best known of the combinations, has asked for a receiver.

Since January 1 174 national banks have been organized. On June 9 there were 3,754 national banks in the country.

Carleton college at Northfield, Minn., has received \$25,000 from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago.

LATER NEWS.

Many prostrations from heat in New York city.

Two more British warships have been ordered to China.

A Franco-American alliance is proposed by an enthusiastic Frenchman.

Fire in the business section of Pittsburg caused the death of four persons and injury to six others.

Fire in the Cramp's shipbuilding yard near Philadelphia, destroyed property to the value of \$200,000.

Nine deaths in one day in Chicago from extreme heat. The record for a week is 27 deaths and 96 prostrations.

The total number of bodies recovered from the recent Hoboken fire now number 148, and 140 persons are reported missing.

A cyclone, accompanied by a cloud burst and hail storm, swept over Kalamazoo, Mich., resulting in damage to property of \$100,000.

On June 17, the Chicago & North-western railway opened for traffic their new line from Belle Plaine, Ia., to Mason City; also their new Fox lake branch. The length of this new line is 195 miles, which added to their mileage gives them a total of 8,462.85 miles, the largest mileage of any railroad in the world.

The dock laborers' strike at Rotterdam, Germany, is assuming threatening proportions. The carmen have now joined in the strike, and the police and marines are guarding the streets in order to check disturbances.

The strikers have picketed all the approaches to the town, so as to prevent non-unionists from entering. The laborers of Rotterdam will hold a mass meeting to discuss the best means of aiding the strikers.

The orders recently issued for the removal of a large number of troops from Cuba have been gladly welcomed by the Cubans, and General Wood is in receipt of many letters from various municipalities offering thanks for what they call his disposition to trust the Cubans, and declaring that the entire island is in a state of absolute tranquillity. The Tenth infantry, it is believed, will leave the island shortly after the departure of the regiments now under orders to proceed home.

James W. Porter, of Chicago, has received a cablegram from Che Foo, announcing that his brother, the Rev. Henry J. Porter, and his sister, Miss Mary H. Porter, missionaries of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, stationed at Pang Chung, 200 miles south of Tien Tsin, had arrived safely at Che Foo, July 5, coming overland from Chinan Fu, capital of the province. They were accompanied by the Rev. H. P. Perkins, another missionary stationed at Pang Chung.

President Kruger is reported to have moved to Nelspruit.

Eight deaths from extreme heat are reported from Chicago.

In a wild plunge of a street-car into a gulch at Tacoma, 36 people were killed and 60 injured.

Elizabeth Chapman, a Salem pioneer of 1848, died at that city in her 81st year, of a complication of diseases.

An explosion of fireworks in Philadelphia caused the death of four children and the fatal injury of three others.

By the explosion of an oil tank in Parkersburg, W. Va., six men were blown to atoms and three others fatally injured.

Three men were killed; one wounded in a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road at Durkin's Cut, near Hearyville, Pa.

Southern provinces of China are drifting away from the empire. Li Hung Chang and the friendly viceroys are engineering the movement.

The foreigners in Peking will be left to their fate. The allies cannot rescue them on account of the overwhelming force of Chinese that oppose them.

The United States battleship Oregon, which ran ashore off the island of How Ke, in the Miatan group, 35 miles northeast of Che Foo, on June 28, has been floated.

The steamer Dirigo arrived at Seattle from Skagway, bringing 10 boxes of gold dust, valued at nearly \$800,000. The Dirigo carried 72 passengers, mostly from Dawson.

Rear-Admiral Bare, now commanding the Norfolk navy yard, has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Philip, deceased, as commandant of the New York navy yard.

Charles W. Dickinson, inventor of the geometry C lathe, which made a successful counterfeiting of bank notes impossible, is dead at his home in Belleville, N. J., aged 77 years.

June 30 the grand staff of the Russian army estimated the Chinese army to number 1,720,000 men. He also said that about 900,000 Mausers have been imported within the last three years.

A dispatch from Bombay says that in all except three districts cholera is raging in Bombay presidency, the cases reported for the week ending June 26 numbering 30,659, and the deaths, 12,338.

An ordinary sight in Manila is a Filipino market or washerwoman smoking a large cigar and clothed in a low necked gown, with flowing sleeves and a handsomely embroidered silk scarf.

Patrick Sharkey, who died at the age of 83 in East Cambridge, Mass., was the last survivor of the four organizers of the Father Mathew Temperance society, the oldest association of its kind among the laity of the Roman Catholic church.

BRYAN IS NOMINATED

Unanimous Choice of Kansas City Convention.

ON A FREE COINAGE PLATFORM

Webster Davis Arraigns the Republican Party for Lack of Sympathy for the Boers.

Kansas City, July 6.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 37 minutes, and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

It was late this afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Early in the day there had been tedious delays, due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report.



ferences and present a report. Until this was ready the convention managers begged the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.

The first session, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, was entirely fruitless of results and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the second session had begun, that the platform committee was at last able to report an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates, and there was little delay in giving it unanimous approval. This removed the last chance for an open rupture on questions of principle and the way clear for the supreme event of the day—the nomination of the presidential candidate.

The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when the moment arrived for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by tickets taxed to the utmost, but the doorkeepers were given liberal instructions, under which the aisles and areas and all available spaces were packed to their fullest limit.

When the call of states began for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham, of that state, made his way to the platform for the initial speech, placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the presidency. The orator was strong-voiced and entertaining, yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William J. Bryan.

This was the signal for the demonstration of the day, and with a common purpose, the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more was added to this final tribute to the leader.

When the demonstration had spent itself, the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for the day, and the vice-presidential nomination was allowed to go over until tomorrow.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, the greeting of the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, ex-assistant secretary of the interior under McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

Victims of Hoboken Fire.

New York, July 5.—Up to 11 o'clock last night 126 bodies had been recovered from the waters of the North river. There are yet over 125 people missing.

A large electric light plant will be put in at the Cornucopia mines in Union county, Or. The waters of Pine creek will be utilized to operate the machinery. Work on the same will begin immediately.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Imperialism Announced as the Paramount Issue.

Kansas City, July 6.—Following is the official text of the platform as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and presented to the convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of Americans and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic.

We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government imposed upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of the republic.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Puerto Rican law enacted by a Republican congress, against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has embroiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted to buy and are not attempting to monopolize any business or the production of any articles of merchandise.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure.

We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial platform for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American nation, except its Republican office holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic Boers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children will enjoy these blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

The Ticket Filled.

Kansas City, July 7.—The Democratic national ticket was completed today by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice-president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages.

Spido, Would-be-Assassin.

Brussels, July 9.—The assize court today returned a verdict of guilty of attempt to kill the Prince of Wales against Jean Baptiste Spido, who was fired at the prince in this city, April 14. The court considered that Spido acted without discernment, and sentenced him to a reformatory until he shall have attained his majority.

Moert, Penchot, and Motreux, the instigators of the attack upon the prince, were acquitted on the ground that they considered the plot a joke.

GIVEN A FREE HAND

Japan Will Try to Suppress the Trouble in China.

HAS THE CONSENT OF RUSSIA

Thirst for Blood Spreading in All the Northern Provinces—Prince Tuan's Coup d'Etat.

London, July 7.—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this consent are summarized in the subjoined dispatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6:

"Under inquiry from the Japanese cabinet regarding the dispatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Peking, the Russian government declared June 27 that it left the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, as the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other powers."

It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops. Political considerations that were thought to have been influencing the action of the powers are thus laid aside for a moment, at least, by the governments supposed to have the clearest purpose and respecting China's future. Japan's sending of troops can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Peking.

Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese minister, who arrived in London Friday, said that 10 days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. His dictated statements contained these sentences:

"If all the conditions Japan has asked were conceded, I see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebellion, but it does not seem that they are agreed on the means."

From this authoritative utterance it is inferred that Japan demands conditions, and that the consent of the powers is a little jagged.

Details of further horrors in Peking are gathered by correspondents at Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the Chinese and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the capital reeks with carnage. The ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces; and wherever there are native Christians the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature.

From these provinces nothing further comes regarding the looting forces, except a repetition that they are all dead. The correspondents aver that the Chinese officials in Shanghai wished to throw light on the real state of affairs in the capital they could do so, and, therefore, the worst reports are accepted as true.

Prince Tuan's coup d'etat is described by the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail as a sequence to the grand council of ministers at which Yung Liu advocated the suppression of the Boers promptly. The dowager empress gave her whole support to Yung Liu, and a scene of disorder ensued. Prince Tuan passionately intervened, backed by Kung Yih. They rushed from the council, and their partisans raised the cry, "Down with the foreigners." The effect was electrical. The eunuchs, palace officials of all sorts, and most of the populace took up the cause of Prince Tuan, and his agents immediately put the emperor and the dowager empress under restraint.

The Chee Foo correspondent of the Express, telegraphing Thursday, says that there is no longer any doubt that disaster has overtaken the Russian force of 3,000 that left Tien Tsin for Peking June 11. The Russians had a full field gun complement, and carried their own transports. As nothing has been heard from them for 24 days, it is assumed that they have been overwhelmed. Trustworthy news is received to the effect that all the country to the northeast of Peking is covered with the corpses of men and horses of the Western garrisons. Fighting of a desperate character took place in the immediate neighborhood of Tien Tsin June 30.

Taku dispatches say an attack in great force is expected any moment. The Chinese commanders are awaiting the arrival of more guns and reinforcements before making an effort to retake the city.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Telegraph, dated July 5, says the losses of the allies up to June 29 totaled 600.

The trial of Philip Norlund, who May 13 last, on the steamer Prinz Carl, on which he was a passenger, murdered seven men and wounded five others and a woman and a boy, after which he escaped in a boat to Koping and was captured the following day at Eskilstavarna, was concluded at Stockholm, Sweden, and resulted in the prisoner being convicted and sentenced to death.

Natives Fight for Boer Cattle.

London, July 9.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that an inter-tribal fight, in which more than 1,000 natives were engaged, is taking place in the plains of the Boer position. The fight, it is added, is for the possession of the Boer cattle.

Powder Explosion in Russia.

St. Petersburg, July 9.—An official dispatch from Nikolai, dated July 1, says that 50 persons were killed by an explosion of powder at Mukden.

CAR'S WILD LEAP.

Carried 36 to Death—Three Score Others Injured, Many Fatally.

Tacoma, July 5.—Nearly 100 people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened.

The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm over 100 feet below. The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many of the injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment and there are at least 60 of the passengers of the car now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

The car which carried its human freight into a deep ravine instead of to the city was No. 116, of the United Traction Company's cars, and was on the Edison line. It left Edison at about 8 o'clock, in charge of F. L. Boehm, motorman, and J. D. Calhoun, conductor. The car, which is one of the big box-like affairs, was crowded to the doors, and every inch of space on the platforms was taken. Men hung on the railings, and were glad to be able to get a ride to the city, for, like those inside, they were anxious to arrive early, so as not to miss any of the Independence day exercises.

The car ran moderately along, the passengers chatting with each other, for they were nearly all acquainted, and everything was pleasant until it reached the crest of the hill just beyond Tacoma avenue. From this point the tracks differ. One is that the motorman, after starting down the hill, turned on his current instead of shutting it off, and when the car had gained such a momentum as to threaten to get away from him, he turned off the current, but it was then too late, for the car was going at lightning speed, and there was nothing to bring it to a standstill, for the incline is steep. Passengers on the front platform, who saw the sharp curve on the bridge as it leaves Delin street, endeavored to jump. Several of them succeeded, and reached the ground in safety, but others were as badly injured as they might have been had they remained on the car to the bottom of the chasm.

Where the car went off there is a sharp curve, at the foot of a steep grade. As the car struck the curve, instead of following the rails, it whirled completely over and pitched from the bridge, striking on its top, the heavy trucks and body of the car crashing the frail upper works to splinters and smashing down upon the mass of men, women and children, with which the car was loaded.

It was one of the most appalling accidents that has ever occurred in this city, and it came at a time when it was least expected. Here were happy people, residents of the nearby towns, Edison, Lakeview, Parkland, Lake Park and other places, coming to Tacoma full of joy and patriotism to spend the Fourth of July. Their journey was nearly at an end when death interfered, and claimed them as his own in a most frightful manner. Crushed, maimed and mangled, the unfortunates were dragged from beneath the wreck of the car, and kind hands ministered to them until conveyances could be had to carry them to hospitals and to the homes of their friends. The dead were laid on the grass, but there were few in the crowds of spectators and rescuers who gathered at the scene at that time who knew which were dead and which were living. Such a spectacle of battered, mutilated bodies is seldom seen. A member of the First Washington volunteer, who has played a part on many battle fields in the Philippines, said he had never witnessed such a sight.

FOUR CHILDREN KILLED.

Terrible Effects of an Explosion of Fireworks.

Philadelphia, July 5.—A blank cartridge fired at close range by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks of a highly explosive character yesterday, cost the lives of four children, the probable death of three others, and severe burns and lacerations to 20 other persons, only two of whom were adults. The dead are: Charles Carmel, aged 11 years; Charles Carmel, aged 11 years; two unidentified children. Those who will probably die are: Isabel Derites, aged 8; Jennie Diano, aged 5; Frank Nacitro, aged 9.

The explosion occurred in front of a small shop of Antonio Mammarello, on Eighth street, in the most thickly populated section. The fireworks were on a stand on the pavement, and consisted largely of giant firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets and "chasers." A crowd of children were clustered around the stand. A colored boy, Isaiah Harris, was seen to point the pistol in the direction of the fireworks and fire. The force of the explosion which followed shattered the windows of many stores and residences in the vicinity, and the scene was covered by a dense smoke. When this lifted, the forms of more than a score of children were found lying on the street, burned and bleeding.

The owner of the fireworks was arrested. Following the explosion, the police confiscated about three wagon loads of fireworks in the neighborhood.

The Fourth at Washington.

Washington, July 5.—The birthday of the republic was celebrated in the capital yesterday with the usual accompaniment of crackers, cannon and oratory under a burning blue sky. The Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association abandoned their customary exercises at the foot of the Washington monument and read the Declaration of Independence in the cooler recesses of churches and the hotels.

WRECK OF A YACHT

Six Persons Perished in a Lake Erie Disaster.

BOAT WEST DOWN IN A STORM

Bad Seamaniship Is Said to Have Been the Cause of the Accident—One Passenger Was Saved.

Cleveland, O., July 10.—The schooner yacht Idler was lost in a terrific storm 16 miles off this port this afternoon, with six persons, all members of the family of James Corrigan, wealthy vessel-owner of this city.

Mrs. John Corrigan was the only passenger aboard who was saved. C. H. Holmes, the captain; Sempel Biggan, the mate; four sailors, two cooks and the ship's carpenter were also saved. The yacht left Port Huron yesterday with the family of Mr. Corrigan aboard and started to Cleveland. Mr. Corrigan was ill, and left by the train. At 2 o'clock the storm came up, and inside of five minutes the yacht sank. All the women, except Mrs. John Corrigan and Miss Etta Corrigan, were in the cabin when the gale came up. They became panic stricken, and refused to leave the place. The men implored them to come to the deck, but they refused. Mrs. John Corrigan clung to a cork sofa when the gale came, and was saved. When rescued, Biggan said:

"It was about 2:05 when the squall struck off. The yacht laid down on her beam ends, and the water rushed through the deadlights and companionways, and in three minutes she sank. Mrs. James Corrigan, Miss Etta Corrigan, Miss Jane Corrigan, Mrs. Charles Reilly and the infant daughter of Mrs. Reilly were all in the saloon below when the storm came on us. Captain Holmes gave me orders to take in sail, and I transmitted the order to the men. They obeyed quickly. The captain, myself and the crew made efforts to save the women, but without success. We told them the yacht was sinking, but they could not or would not come on deck. I waded into the saloon when the water was up to my neck, but Mrs. James Corrigan would not come out. She may have been rendered incapable of action by fear and knowledge of the impending doom. An effort was made to take the infant daughter of Mrs. Reilly out, but Mrs. Reilly would not let the child go.

"It was realized that nothing could be done to save those in the cabin, and attention was turned to saving those on deck. The latter, outside of the captain, mate and crew, were Mrs. John Corrigan and her daughter, Miss Etta Corrigan. The captain and the crew tried to get Mrs. Corrigan and her daughter up on the cross-trees in the rigging, but the heavy sea washed them all overboard.

"For God's sake, Mrs. Corrigan, you and your daughter keep a tight hold on the rigging," we called to them. "Even as we yelled the sea swept them and us overboard. Fortunately, Mrs. Corrigan had succeeded in taking hold of a cork lounge. She clung to it and was saved."

According to the testimony of several sailors, the topmast, mainmast and jib were all set when the storm came up. This is denied by Biggan, who declares that they were in good condition to face the storm. Captain James Corrigan declared tonight that good seamaniship could have averted the tragedy. He is almost frenzied with grief. The Idler was a staunch schooner yacht, which Captain Corrigan recently purchased from John Cudaly, of Chicago. The survivors of the wreck were picked up by tugs a few minutes after the accident and brought into this port.

P